

Duchy. He states that he abdicated in favor of his son, but not of his grandson. The reigning Duke, however, is quite popular, and it is very unlikely that she will give up the Supreme Power.

LOMBARDY.—Writing from Turin, the correspondent of a London paper, unfavorable to the liberal cause, says:

The Republican party has been very active during the past winter in organizing, and it must be confessed, has attained a system of communication that is very astonishing, and baffle all authority; but the leading men of that party, or at least those who were the leaders, and who possess most of the talent and action of the country, are much changed since 1848. Some of those who were then most violent, and who still conspicuously progressive in the feasibility of a United Italy and Republican Government, profess themselves now perfectly willing to sacrifice all individual opinions; and they say they can answer for many others doing the same, for the sake of securing unanimously the independence of Italy. This is the party naturally most hostile to Austria, and which she really has reason to fear both in Lombardy and in other parts of Italy where she exercises an unusual influence; but this feeling of Italian nationality it is quite beyond her power to extinguish, and there does not seem any other means of effectually removing the irritation but by eradication of the feelings of the people of Italy to say they will ever be contented, or even passive, under foreign rule; yet that which might have been accomplished by Austria in 1850 has become impossible in 1854, in consequence of the ill-judged severities inflicted in the meantime.

TUSCANY.—On the 13th, the Grand Duke and Duchess went through the ceremony of washing the feet of aged poor persons. A similar rite was performed by the Queen of Spain. The Duke has gone to witness the Emperor of Austria's marriage ceremony.

ROMA.—Prince Napoleon had been received with much distinction by the Pope.

SARDINIA.—Sardinia refuses to allow fitting out or provisioning privateers in her ports.

NAPLES.—Letters from Naples state that King Ferdinand is decidedly disposed toward Russia.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts both from Berlin and Vienna mention that the private treaty between Austria and Prussia, which M. de Hess is negotiating at Berlin, is likely to be soon signed. On its conclusion depends the accession of all the minor States of Germany to the alliance of these two Powers. Should that negotiation be broken off, the Germanic Confederation would be *de facto* at an end, one partition of which with Austria and the other with Prussia. The anxiety of Austria to obtain that treaty, accounts for her patient negotiations with Prussia, and her reserve toward the western powers. Austria at the present moment is in as bad a odor as St. Petersburg as France and England are, and the position of her Ambassador there is fast growing untenable. Hence the anxiety to define the course of Prussia before matters come to open hostility with Russia.

An official announcement is made of the abolition from May 1, of the state of siege in Hungary, the Volodvoda of Servia and Barat, as also in Galicia, Cracow and the Bukovina. This is probably a sort of demonstration both for Russia and the western powers.

The marriage of the Emperor with the Princess Elizabeth will be celebrated at the Palace of Schönbrunn on the 20th.

HOLLAND.

The official journal of the Hague publishes a notice that the Dutch Government will grant no authorization to receive letters of marque, and that no privateers, either with or without prizes, will be permitted to enter Dutch ports, except under stress of war.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich: About one hundred feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite the village of Melien, there have been found several rows of piles formed of timber, about a foot apart, with a central pile of sixteen feet between them, the remains of some enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no traces of man or other animals. On removing the stones have been found an immense number of swords and spears made of stone, completely cut and very pointed; poniards made of flint with hawk-head handles; a battle-axe in stone, clay vase, evidently formed by the hand without the aid of any instrument, and afterward baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are now under examination by a commission of antiquarians.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

COMPLETION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 21.—Yesterday an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia was signed by Baron Mantenfeld on the one side, and by Baron Hess and Count Thun on the other.

PARIS, 21st.—A report by Omer Pasha confirms the already published statement that the Turks were three times successful against superior forces at the passage of the Dardanelles, but, in obedience to orders, they retreated in the face of Karsaw.

LONDON, 21st.—No later news from the Baltic. It is reported from Copenhagen that the Swedish Government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia by which an absolute enactment forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbor has been agreed, and the same is extended to Norway. The matter is, however, taken up by the Swedish Parliament.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.—There is still some ice in the Gulf of Finland, but not enough to prevent the frigates from cruising.

[By Submarine and European Telegraph.]

VENICE, Friday Evening, April 21, 1854. The *Oest.* Correspondent announces the Austro-Persian Alliance, adding that the recently-concluded European Protocol of the 9th shall be enforced in a way becoming the dignity and interests of Germany.

Austria energetically protests against any movement in Montenegro, and the export of arms from Austria to Montenegro is prohibited.

The Russians are 125 English miles from Varne.

Count Nesselrode's circular to the Russian diplomatic agents is favorable to the Greek insurrection.

The Duke of Cambridge arrives here this evening. His Royal Highness is the bearer of a letter of congratulation from the Queen to the Emperor.

The Emperor has gone by land to pay a flying visit to his bride, at Linz, but will be back to-morrow to receive her.

The *Wanderer* asserts that the Russians lost all their stores in the configuration at Fokshani.

The *Observateur Triestino*, which is generally well informed on such matters, says that the police have discovered a Greek conspiracy at Constantinople for attacking the Turks and Franks during the Easter holidays.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has received several incriminating anonymous letters.

The military posts have been tripled in Persia and Galata.

PARIS, Friday Evening, April 21, 1854.

A private letter from Berlin announces that the Convention between Austria and Prussia has been signed.

Prizes were sustained on the Bourse to-day—Three Per Cent., 650. 95c. for the end of the month; and the Four-and-a-half Per Cent., 90c.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph for the New-York Associated Press.]

LONDON, Saturday, 3 P. M.—There is nothing new to-day as to the war, except rumors both from Paris and Vienna of a new Prussian mediation.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, the markets closing tamely, but quite steadily at Friday's quotations.

Arrived at Liverpool, Saturday, ship *Iudas* from New-Orleans.

Off Liverpool, ship *Phoenix*, and another unknown, from New-York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the European Times.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, 1854.

The anticipations formed last week of the intention of the Chancellor to re-open the Exchequer to add to the present debt of the nation, in order to meet the increased expenses of the war, did not materialize, and it is very unlikely that he will do so.

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Some of those who were then most violent, and who still conspicuously progressive in the feasibility of a United Italy and Republican Government, profess themselves now perfectly willing to sacrifice all individual opinions; and they say they can answer for many others doing the same, for the sake of securing unanimously the independence of Italy.

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The step of Mr. Gladstone's has been looked upon with favor by

several of the large capitalists of the metropolis, and the opinion is generally expressed that the durability of keeping a good balance is the continuance of the peace of Europe.

The telegraphic dispatch received to night states that, in consequence of the Chancellor of Exchequer's statement, the Bank of England has suspended its operations.

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